

To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans.

The National Tribune.

ESTABLISHED 1872. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. INVARIABLE IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES.—10¢ per line for display. 25¢ per line for classified columns. 50¢ per line for reading notices. \$1.00 per line for Pension and Claim advertising.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Co. Incorporated, Proprietors.

PRINTED AT WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 24, 1902.

Office: 329 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

The Ohio Republican platform contains the following admirable declaration with regard to the veterans:

Ohio's Soldiers.

"From Lincoln to Roosevelt every Republican elected President has had a special preference in elective and appointive positions at the hand of the Republican Party. That Ohio is a State of soldiers is shown by the fact that in distributing the vast benefits under the Pension laws passed by Republican Presidents, the Ohio Agency ranks among the first, and also by our liberal State laws for soldiers. The institutions established and supported by Ohio for her soldier unfortunates, their widows and orphans, are supplemented by a liberal system of relief at their homes, and by an efficient State Agency for the special purpose of looking after the pensions of our volunteers and their families. The Republican pension system and all laws for our Nation's defenders and their dependents should be generously maintained and administered."

The Ohio Democratic platform is conspicuously silent as to the veterans.

A West Virginia poker-player fell dead from excitement on being dealt a royal flush. Yet West Virginians have usually been pretty lucky.

Panama's Fourth of July is to be Nov. 3, which will be celebrated as "Separation Day" and be made a national holiday.

Some admirers of Theodore Roosevelt in New York are trying to set up the pins for him as the successor of T. C. Platt in the Senate. It would be interesting to know the President's opinion about it.

Hon. Hoke Smith was in New York last week, and was not a little chagrined to find how few remembered him. The country has gone on a great way since he was Secretary of the Interior.

One of the pieces of legislation promised by the New York Assembly this Winter is a Corrupt Practices Bill. Will there be anything in it to prevent Legislators blackmailing insurance companies?

The declination of the President to stop in Mississippi is producing a proper effect in showing up the conduct of Gov. Vardaman in his right light. The people of Mississippi are truly ashamed of their Chief Magistrate's boorishness, and he has lost much of his prestige and influence in consequence.

Messrs. Gaynor and Greene say that they are anxious to come back and face the American Courts. That explains why a half-dozen officers were sent to receive them from the Canadian officials, and take turns guarding them until they were safely locked in an American jail.

To the pure all things are pure, but there always seems to be a chance for division of opinion among them as to what constitutes purity. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, of New York, President of the National Christian League and for 20 years editor of the Christian Union, has denounced and repudiated the National Christian League. She claims that the National Christian League is the only genuine, simple, pure organization, and the others, while claiming to be "just as good," are not by any means.

When "Comrade Pattison" of Ohio, was a Democratic member of Congress he joined with the ex-Confederates to defeat one general pension bill and in refusing to vote for other pension bills. When a "comrade" with only 111 days' service to his credit gets to be the President of a big insurance company with a salary and profits that it would require a legislative inquiry to discover he is likely to have a chill feeling with regard to giving a pension of two or three dollars a week to veterans who put in three or four years' service. This does not seem reasonable, but it is too sadly true.

A sensational dispatch was sent out from Pittsburg last week in connection with the wrecking of the Enterprise Bank of Pittsburg, and the suicide of its Cashier, T. Lee Clark. It was claimed that the bank was wrecked by Republican politicians who had received large loans upon wild-cat securities, and Senator Boies Penrose was charged with having secured a loan of \$75,000 upon worthless collateral. Senator Penrose has specifically and explicitly denied this charge as manufactured out of whole cloth, without a shadow of foundation. The name of W. H. Andrews as a leading Pennsylvania politician, and one who had secured large loans, was also prominent, but it turns out that Mr. Andrews left Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania politics more than 10 years ago, and is now a Delegate from New Mexico. As to the character of the loans made to him investigation will be necessary. The securities may be entirely sufficient or may not, as the event shall determine. The startling developments have so rapidly minimized that their damaging political effect is almost entirely lost. It may be that some Republican politicians were involved, but none of the prominence that was at first claimed.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Josh Billings use to say: "The man who's alluz tellin' what he'd a done if he'd bin there, never gets there."

This is the insurmountable difficulty with the Democratic Party of Ohio in their present campaign. Within the fresh and vivid memories of the present generation of voters, the Democrats have several times deluded the voters into intrusting them with power. They have done this by gushing assertions of what they would have done, and promises of what they would do. Every time the results have been found so regrettable that at the next election the people have turned every one of them out again. Never has there been an exception to this. They utterly failed to make their promises and assertions good by any act which commended them to the best judgment and approval of the people of the State.

The multitudinous statutes of Ohio may be searched in vain for anything of Democratic authorship of real benefit to the State. The records of Ohio's rich array of benevolent and reformatory institutions are equally sterile of the bettering influence of Democracy. The lamentable reverse is true. Their advent to power has invariably been the beginning of a concerted raid upon the most cherished interests and institutions of the State. Ohio's splendid and carefully-nourished asylums for the care of the blind, the insane, the deaf and dumb, the schools for transforming wayward youths into good men and women—institutions in which every one had a heartfelt interest, since his own relatives might be there, or liable to be sent there—were always the first to suffer from the pernicious change. Where they had been solicitously guarded against political influence, and for their management men sought who had shown special ability for dealing with the unfortunate, they were now treated as spoils, to be apportioned among henchmen and heelers careless of everything but good salaries and divvies on contracts. Upon the penitentiary and other State offices the effect was only less blighting than upon the benevolent and reformatory institutions. All the well-ordered systems, the growth of studios and painstaking ways, were thrown into confusion by the raid of greedy spoilsmen. It always took a long time to repair the damage done.

No matter what have been the voluminous pre-election protests, promises, criticisms and assertions of the Democrats in the past, everything which has contributed to Ohio's advancement, her prosperity, her high standard of Government, and her fair fame, bears the unmistakable stamp of Republicanism. The Democrats are making much of the Temperance issue, to bring the Prohibitionists into alliance with them. The records show that every effective movement against the malevolent despotism of the Drink Demon, and in furtherance of Temperance, has been made by Republicans, against the bitterest opposition by the Democrats, and only became successful because the Democrats could not prevent it. The same is true of scores of other matters of the highest importance to the wellbeing of the State, which were only carried through because the Democratic hostility could not prevent them.

"Can the leopard change his spots, or the Ethiopian his skin?" No matter what promises and protestations they may make—they should not and cannot blind the public to the fact that they are, individually and collectively, the same political aggregation which has always bitterly opposed everything of momentous benefit to the State, which has always advocated heresies and mischievous policies, which the better sense of the people rejected, which has made every promise, resorted to every pretext, worked every device to obtain power, but when entrusted with it, have abused it so outrageously that at succeeding elections the people invariably turned every Democratic placeholder out, and repudiated the whole aggregation by overwhelming majorities.

No matter what new issue these men have attempted to spring, no matter what misleading clamor they may raise, no matter what new alliances they may have, it is the identical old crowd, whose success has always meant broken promises, repudiated pledges, bitterly disappointed expectation, a demoralization of every State office and institution, and deformation instead of reform.

We are sure that the memory of the past malversations of this aggregation is too fresh and vivid in the minds of the Ohio voters to admit of a chance of its being again entrusted with power.

THE MORALITY ISSUE.

Politics make strange bed-fellows, but the strangest of bed-fellows is the alliance in Ohio between the Democrats and the Anti-Saloon League. Ever since a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary the Democrats have stood for free and unrestricted liquor selling and every step in Temperance legislation demanded by order-loving people has had to be won over the fiercest Democratic opposition. Now, in order to beat Gov. Herrick, to carry Ohio against Roosevelt, and to give the Democratic Party a new lease of life the Democrats have, for the moment, and until after election, pretended to come into line with the most radical Anti-Liquor men. It is anything to get power. Of course, the success of the Democracy cannot possibly bring any advantage to the Temperance cause, but must infallibly work greatly to its harm. It will mean a reversal of years of hard work that have been done in Ohio in the interests of Temperance and render it necessary to have all that work done over again—a most discouraging prospect. The Rev. H. W. Sanderson, a prominent Methodist-Protestant minister, of Dayton, O., sees this very clearly, and is one of the many of his cloth who are working earnestly and conscientiously for the re-election of Gov. Herrick. Mr. Sanderson says:

"I believe that if there are any moral issues to be settled or looked after by a political party in the State of Ohio there is no other party so well qualified to take care of such issues as the Republican Party. The record of the party of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and McKinley, along the lines of moral and reform legislation, cannot be equaled by any other party. To the Republican Party all the best laws along reform and temperance lines now found on the statute books of Ohio are due, and it occurs to me that to throw aside this brilliant record of the past for a passing fancy would be a grave mistake upon the part of the Republicans and moral element of the State. Gov. Herrick, I think, is entitled to credit for many good things that he has stood for since he has occupied the gubernatorial chair, and to discard him or oppose him because he has differed with me upon the part of the Republican to stand for the candidates of the party which in the past has stood by the interests of the whole people and has made of our Nation the grandest country on earth. "Democracy" promises much, but produces nothing of lasting benefit to the people; the Republican Party promises much and fulfills those promises, which result in unprecedented National wealth and prosperity. I have given you a good, businesslike administration, and we should stand by him."

We always expect something acid from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican on the subject of pensions. In all the years since the war we cannot recall that it has ever said anything in praise of the veterans, while it has been most liberal in its denunciation of all that looked toward ameliorating their condition or showing gratitude for their services. The following editorial from the Republican is therefore unexpectedly mild:

NO "RUSH."

"It is frankly explained by Commissioner Warner that the present deficit and the required increase in next year's appropriation are due to the celebrated pension Order No. 78, by the President, which was a violent and old-age pension law. The number of applications under that order, it is confessed, has far exceeded the expectations of the officials of the Pension Bureau. The pension must seem rather droll to those who predicted the rush that has actually taken place."

The Republican, in speaking of the rush which was anticipated, has nothing whatever to say of the predictions so freely made by papers of its class that from 100,000 to 200,000 veterans would immediately take advantage of Order No. 78, and deplete the Treasury alarmingly. It would be perhaps too much to expect of human nature, and especially of the nature of the Republican, to frankly admit the extent of its disappointment in this regard. Where one year ago it would not be satisfied with less than 100,000 new applicants on account of Order No. 78 it has had to accept actually only 12,436 original allowances up to the end of the last fiscal year. This was a most humiliating disappointment of the Republican's prophecies and it seeks to cover its confusion by talking wildly of a rush which never occurred. The Commissioner of Pensions officially reports that the allowances of pensions from the date of the issue of Order No. 78, March 15, 1904, to June 30, 1904, was only 3,859 originals and 14,768 increases. The total allowances under the Order up to the end of June 30, 1905, were 12,436 originals and 34,545 increases. The smallness of the number is quite as astonishing to the friends of the veterans as to those who look coolly or hostilely upon them. The Order was a most necessary and beneficial act to meet what everyone knew were the rapidly increasing infirmities of aged veterans who had given the best part of their young lives to the service of the country. The issuance of the Order was not only absolutely just but was dictated by the most obvious considerations of humanity and mercy. It should have had the warm approval of even such carpers as the Springfield Republican. That it did not is greatly to the discredit of the paper.

The Commissioner of Pensions officially states that more than one-half of the pensioners are at present receiving \$10 a month or less. In fact nearly one-half of them get \$8 a month or less. Now if people are going to talk about gratitude and liberality to men who are now all near or past 60 years and who rendered the country a service that is past any valuation it would seem that \$2 a week or less is a very small meed of recognition. To an unprejudiced mind it looks as if the country was, as President Harrison once said, weighing its gratitude to defenders in an apothecary's scale. Giving an old man \$2 a week to support himself and aged wife upon does not look like lavish generosity.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

While we wish that the President could have put a little softer pedal on the Blue and Gray chord, still his trip through the South cannot help being productive of much good. He has given the people of the South a lot of far more interesting things to think about than the "eternal nigger" and the everlasting "Lost Cause," with which their orators have fed them morn, noon and night, week-days and Sundays. He has waked them up, more or less thoroughly, to a perception of the folly of spending their days in studying the tombstones in the Confederate Cemetery and the evils of "nigger domination." He goes through the mephitic atmosphere of an unhappy past which they have been inhaling like a fresh, strong breeze from a living world. In that section the whole solar system has been made to center around "nigger domination" and the "Yankee defeat at Bull Run." To the rest of the world these are far-off things which belong to a dead past, and people are acting and moving in a very vigorous, living present. If the South is going to keep her place in the procession and be really a part of the United States instead of a shadowy, ghost-haunted back district, she must wake up to what the rest of the world is doing, planning and achieving. The Panama Canal, the regulation of railroad rates, the revision of the tariff, the development of industries, the extension of official life, the extension of trade and commerce, the making of the most of our agricultural opportunities are things of to-day, and very vital questions connected with them require the best thought of every man in the country. The South must stop groping among relics and mumbering over bygone heresies and turning her attention to where the column of progress is pushing restlessly onward. The President's vigorous discussion of living issues cannot help wakening all the thinking men of the South to the folly of mumbering over the past and shutting their eyes to the vivid light of to-day.

RETROCESSION OF ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.

It seems to be a rapidly developing feeling in Alexandria and that part of Virginia which was retroceded to the State in 1846 that the act was a mistake from every point of view. The retrocession was brought about by a fallacious idea that Alexandria had suffered materially by being separated from Virginia. In the early part of the last century Alexandria was a flourishing port, because all the produce raised in the country back of it came to that city for a market, and this, of course, made trade lively. Alexandria has shown considerable enterprise in building roads into the country, and while produce had to be transported by horsepower it largely went to Alexandria, because the roads were better in that direction than to other places. Alexandria did not show the same enterprise in building railroads. She allowed herself to be outstripped by Richmond and Baltimore in constructing railroads to tap her territory, and the result was that she declined while the rival cities grew. Theoretically Alexandria ought to be a bigger city than either Richmond or Baltimore, because she has a better geographical position. Lack of enterprise has kept her at a standstill with a population of about 15,000. With the usual disposition of men to attribute their misfortunes to everything else than their own failings, Alexandria attributed her falling down to separation from Virginia, and agitated the movement to become retroceded. This was fostered by the ambition of one of her leading men to become a member of Congress. In response to their demand Congress passed an act July 9, 1846, allowing the people of that portion of the District of Columbia lying south and east of the Potomac River to vote upon the question of retrocession to Virginia. This was carried by a majority of only about 700 votes, whereupon the 39 miles of territory beyond the Potomac were given back to Virginia and erected into a separate County called Alexandria County.

It has always been contended that this act was clearly unconstitutional, since it allowed a few hundred people to determine a question which was properly a Constitutional one, and one which should have been passed upon

"COMRADE" PATTISON.

The Ohio Democrats are flooding the State with a campaign leaflet in red, white and blue colors with the picture of "Comrade Pattison" and this appeal: "Comrades, stand by the men that stood by the guns in '61 and '65. They only are in sympathy with the veterans of the war. Such a man is Comrade Pattison. He is pledged to enforce the laws as he finds them. Here is one of them for our own interest. Will you not vote for him for Governor?"

An examination of the records shows that "Comrade Pattison" has the same sort of a blood-stained, battle-shattered record as "Comrade Evans," late of the Pension Bureau. That is, they both belonged to the 100 days' service, but Evans has the advantage of Pattison inasmuch as Evans served 121 days, while Pattison served 111 days. That is, Evans leads Pattison by 10 days more service given to the country. It is true that the ordinary veteran does not think 10 days of serious importance, but it is a great deal when a man has only some 100 days in the army to boast of. "Comrade Evans" served in the 41st Wis., where "Comrade Pattison" served in the 153d Ohio. He has this additional similarity to "Comrade Evans," that though they were both far older than tens of thousands of boys who did good work in the Union army, they were quite content with contributing their dole of 100 days to the salvation of the country, and the dire need of men to wind up the rebellion, the urgent appeals of President Lincoln and Gen. Grant for reinforcements to give the rebellion its final stroke fell unheeded and uninviting upon their cold ears. There were tens of thousands of boys who went out in the 100-days' service who re-enlisted in other organizations because they felt the need of the country for men, and fought valiantly in the closing battles of the war. Not so either "Comrade Evans" or "Comrade Pattison"; 100 days of easy guard duty along the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. was all that "Comrade Pattison" was willing to give to the sorely-endangered country, and then he returned to his home to embrace the many opportunities for money-making presented, because the other active young men of his age were at the front fighting the battles of Cedar Creek, Franklin, Nashville and Petersburg. He would get where he could gather the plentiful harvest of profits from the crushing blows against the rebellion in the Shenandoah Valley, at Nashville and at Appomattox. As a result of this "Comrade Pattison" is one of the wealthiest men in the State, and it is significant in this day of startling developments regarding the insurance business that from the insurance business and from his successful management of unfriendly Legislatures.

Much is now made of "Comrade Pattison's" connection with the Grand Army, but it is singular that his relation to our noble Order has to be discovered at this late date. The Department of Ohio, G. A. R., is a grand one, and it has all the time been engaged in good works which required its highest efforts and the active aid of every man in the Order. It is singular that at no time or place of in any emergency has the name of "Comrade Pattison" appeared as being valuable or helpful. The inference is fair, therefore, that it is only when he wants office that "Comrade Pattison" comes to the front as a Grand Army man.

The candidate on the Republican ticket against "Comrade Pattison" is too young to have been in the army, having been born only in 1854.

The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. Andrew L. Harris, was one of Ohio's faithful, long-serving, gallant soldiers, who instead of a patry 111 days to his credit, has over four years from the firing on Fort Sumter to Appomattox—1,460 days, or 14 times as much service, besides two severe wounds.

PERSONAL. Maj.-Gen. Charles Miller, who was Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania in 1900, is a millionaire in real estate. He is now the ranking Major-General of the Pennsylvania National Guard, obtained a divorce some years ago upon the advice of his wife, who is now a widow. He is an active member of the Baptist Church, and has been for some time a member of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Mission Society. At the Battle of Gettysburg he was captured at Scranton he was removed from this position, on the ground of having remarried after being divorced. The action of the Convention was strongly opposed by its members, but the majority voted for the removal.

Comrade Nelson P. Boyer, of Coatesville, Pa., was the guest of honor at the New Jersey State Fair at Trenton, and also acted as Judge at the live-stock exhibition. Comrade Boyer has had a most eventful career. His father, Andrew Boyer, owned three fine farms in Chester County, Pa., and was noted as a raiser of blooded stock. He did much business in the South, making sales on long credit, and the breaking out of the war ruined him. His son enlisted in the 9th Pa. in 1861, for two years, but later contracted typhoid fever, which left him such a wreck that he had to be discharged. He took charge of his father's farms and business and saved what he could out of the wreck. He was very prosperous and noted all over the country for his fine blooded stock, and also started the American Stock Journal, which was published for 50,000 copies. The panic of 1873 swept away his fortune and undermined his health so that he was told by his physician that nothing would save his life but an extended tour in Europe and the care of a few business cases. He came back at the end of six months entirely recovered and full of energy. He resumed the stock business and was as successful as formerly. His horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and sporting dogs are known all over the country and highly valued. The firm is N. P. Boyer & Co., and has two large farms splendidly equipped with buildings, sheds, stables, etc. While on his way to the World's Fair in Chicago he was struck by a railroad accident near Akron, O., which left him a cripple for life. While an earnest Republican he never held any office except that of School Director. The Japanese Government tried to buy his services as Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture at a salary of \$5,000 a year, but he declined this, though he accepted a commission from the Japanese Government to travel through Europe in an official capacity to buy stock, agricultural implements, seeds, etc., for Japan. He was highly and presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain.

Brig.-Gen. Joshua W. Jacobs, U. S. A., retired, died at Los Gatos, Cal., Oct. 13. He was born in Kentucky in 1843, and served in the 4th Ky. Cav., and rose through all the grades until he was mustered out in August, 1865, as a Major of the regiment. He was given the commission as Second Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Cavalry, and served in the Mexican War, where he was promoted to Captain. He was given two brevets for gallantry in action against the Indians in Montana.

By all the people of the United States.

Daniel Webster was strongly of the belief that the proceedings were unconstitutional, and Gen. B. F. Burleigh, who has been declared by the Constitution of the United States could not be amended by a handful of people in Virginia.

The question has been once brought before the Supreme Court, but that body threw it out on a technicality. There is a possibility that the question may again reach the Supreme Court in another shape. At the Virginia end of the Long Bridge has always been a nest of gamblers, pool-room operators and other criminal and illegal aggregations. The greatest difficulty has been encountered in dealing with these sharpers, as Alexandria County had only inefficient County executives, while the criminal resorts were beyond the jurisdiction of the Washington police. However, several keepers of pool-rooms and others were at last arrested by the Alexandria authorities and brought into Court. Their attorneys have raised the question of Jurisdiction in an application for a writ of habeas corpus. They allege that the act of retrocession was unconstitutional, and that consequently the offenses for which their clients have been arrested and imprisoned were committed not in the State of Virginia, but in the District of Columbia. The application is made to Judge Waddell, of Richmond, and his decision is awaited with a probability of an appeal whichever way he decides. It is believed that a great majority of the citizens of Alexandria County strongly favor reunion with the District of Columbia, and that feeling is shared in Washington, although it would be a costly step in a business way.

If Alexandria County were reunited to the District it would have a right to its full share of all the public improvements. As it has lagged far behind the District in the years which it has been separated from it, a great deal of money will have to be expended to bring it up to the same plane as the rest of the District. At the same time the Government already owns 1,100 acres of land at Arlington and has highly improved that.

THOSE DISCHARGED VETERANS.

The Democrats are making every effort of a list of discharges by Gov. Herrick of veterans from the employment at the Ohio Penitentiary. The mistake was made of putting out this list so early in the campaign, because it gives the Republican Committee an opportunity to scan the list and refute its statements. The following is the list given out by the Democrats, with the result of the investigations made in regard to it:

- William H. Marshall, not a soldier. Reuben Wall, dead. James R. Boyle, not recommended by committee. Charles L. Barlow, now on duty. John W. Alexander, not recommended by the committee. Thos. N. Ibramo, not recommended by the committee. Daniel Condon, now on duty. Mr. Shafer, not a soldier, but now on duty. Mr. Doyle, no such man on pay roll under Nash or Herrick. Mr. Gores, no such man on pay roll under Nash or Herrick. Orin Sells, place abolished. John H. Eiler, not recommended. Erwin B. Simpson, not a soldier. William L. Worley, on duty. Peter Miles, place abolished. Herman Michaels, no such man on pay roll under Nash or Herrick. Mr. Carrell, no such man on pay roll under Nash or Herrick. Mr. McManus, resigned under Nash. Mr. Miller, not recommended by committee.

This disposes of the whole matter in the most effective way.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Default of Real Issues It is a Tirade of Falshood and Mean Slander—Candidate Pattison's Vicious Record—A Lobbyist—Misrepresentation of "Boss" Cox—Hypocritical Admiration for Roosevelt.

Special Correspondence National Tribune.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 22. Beginning with falsehood and slander, the Ohio campaign, in personal plume, the Ohio campaign, in drawing a close, offers no features such as usually characterize political contests in the Buckeye State. Disparages have been multiplied by falsehood during the entire fight, covering a period of 18 months, until it would seem that there is no crime in discrediting truth and honor, and that which Gov. Herrick has not been accused.

The malignancy of this opposition is the limit of extreme partisanship. It does not come solely from the Democratic press and speakers. Radical and unreasoning papers fostered by the Anti-Saloon League, and ministers and church people who are without the charity and moderation of speech which the gospel they want to proclaim teaches, have shown a wanton disregard of truth and have personally vilified and abused the Republican Governor of Ohio as no other man in public life has ever been abused and vilified.

And I say this conscious of the abuse to which the martyred President Lincoln was subjected. I say it thoroughly conversant with the unreasoning and uncharitable attacks upon the character of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. I say it conscious of the mean things which were said and printed about the late President by the Cleveland Herald. I say it with pages of history before me recounting the slanderous Tory utterances that wrung the heart of the Father of our Country. These men all outlive their usefulness as liars, slanderers and calumny do not win. And slander and calumny, the wolf and web of the campaign against Gov. Herrick, will fall in Ohio this year just as they have always fallen.

The chivalry of Ohio will not permit Republican defeat by radicalism run mad, especially since the home of the candidate for Governor is in the State. It attacks upon him mailed daily to his wife. It is significant in this connection that much of this mail matter has been traced to the New York City office in Columbus, in which both the Anti-Saloon League and the Democratic State Committee have their headquarters.

The revulsion of feeling has set in against the Anti-Saloon League and its members. Democrats refuse to follow in wake of a procession on whose banner is inscribed falshood, falsehood, calumny and slander. They are not content with these self-styled righteous gentlemen, and it would surprise no one at all well informed as to the character of the State, if Gov. Herrick's majority should reach astounding proportion.

Gov. Herrick ought to win, and will win, for decency's sake. His defeat will be the victory of the people over a viciousness which seeks to garb itself in the mantle of righteousness.

A Remarkable Issue.

Aside from this question of slander and vicious calumny there is really a remarkable issue in the Ohio campaign. That issue is: Shall an old-line life insurance company, which has been permitted to name the State Insurance Commissioner and the Fire Marshal of Ohio?

This issue is raised by the nomination of John M. Pattison, President of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

There is none who questions the solvency of Ohio life insurance, and there is none who doubts that it is earning a very great deal of money, but the fact that the Company is solvent and that it is earning large sums of money is no reason why the people of Ohio should be permitted to name those State officials who would have the control of fire and life companies under existing Ohio laws, and since the unrest occasioned by the insurance investigation in New York has reached Ohio, there will be measures offered when the Legislature convenes, in January, next, designed to give the people charge many of the Ohio insurance laws. In addition to this there is a very strong possibility that a bill will be introduced for the enactment of an insurance Commissioner may investigate not only the financial reports of life insurance companies doing business in Ohio, but also the character and value of all securities upon which the policy holders' money has been loaned.

The Governor of Ohio has the veto power, and if John M. Pattison were elected Governor, he would exercise this power and neutralize the work of a law-making body. In truth there can be no hope for the insurance reform craved by justly indignant people, until the present Governor of Ohio, who has outraged public, with an Old Life Insurance President in the Governor's chair. There are some who say that Mr. Pattison would not exercise the prerogative of the great power which he would hold as Governor to throttle the will of the people because it should happen to run counter to his own personal interests.

Mr. Pattison himself, however, refrains from enlightening the people in this very important matter, and there is no reason to believe that he would form an opinion except the candidate's record and the circumstances of his candidacy.

Mr. Pattison's Record.

Mr. Pattison has for years been in lobby partnership with the three big insurance companies of Ohio, and has associated with them in advocacy of legislation which, if enacted, would have practically destroyed the Insurance Department of Ohio, and left the New York State as well as the Ohio companies to work their own will among those induced to buy policies, or else have saddled on the State the cost of inspections that have now returned.

During the last two legislative sessions Mr. Pattison has been a member of a well-defined lobby who propose and oppose legislation. With that lobby were associated representatives of all of the life insurance companies now in the limelight. Four years ago a bill was introduced in the Legislature increasing the tax on premium income from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. This lobby exerted itself in opposition to the measure, and there are stories current of the same lobby who, in the last session, were associated with the insurance companies in Columbus advocating a change in the law so that only the net premium of the life insurance companies should be taxed. It was estimated that the enactment of that bill would cause a loss of from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year in the revenue of the State, and would also cripple the work of the Insurance Department.

Again the combined insurance lobby, and lobbyist, vigorously agitated the enactment of the "Austin Bill," which was introduced in the Senate and passed by the House for concurrence. Here Mr. Pattison was again in the lead, and gave two brevets for gallantry in action against the Indians in Montana.

tent and set about to accomplish its defeat. He called in State Insurance Commissioner Vorys and learned from him the extent of the change which the measure would make, and also the loss which it would mean to the tax payers of Ohio. He then called in his friends and political allies in the lower House and for a few days there was a battle royal between the House and the hired lobbyist of the insurance combine directed by John M. Pattison. Gov. Herrick won. The measure was passed by a two-thirds vote and never again saw light of day.

The insurance lobby, of which Mr. Pattison was a member, also opposed the passing of a measure which would have a statute which generally admitted to be the greatest work of the kind on the books of any State. It was a measure of national meeting of the Ohio National Insurance Association and State Insurance Commission. The measure was drafted by a committee of that body of which A. I. Vorys, Ohio's Insurance Commissioner, was Chairman. It is the model after which the Ohio State Insurance laws of all the States. The measure is just; it is effective; it is fair; but the old-line people and their lobbyist opposed the measure because it promoted and rendered safer fraternal insurance. Mr. Pattison has at frequent intervals in the past sought to cause the enactment of a measure which would have a national insurance policy and to place a tax upon the premium incomes of these fraternities. He has never succeeded in causing the passage of such a proposition. This act, however, has raised the fraternal insurance men of Ohio to a sense of realization of the dangers attended upon having an Old-Line life insurance President for Governor.

Lobbying in Wisconsin.

Recent developments in Wisconsin show that Mr. Pattison is also having a share along with the New York companies in hiring "legal experts," otherwise lobbyists, to look after the interests of the insurance companies in a dispute with Madison, Wis., today.

"If William A. Frick, of New York, really represented the Mutual Life Insurance Company at the last session of the Wisconsin Legislature, as indicated from the testimony of President McCurdy, who says the Mutual paid Frick \$5,000 for his services, it is a disgraceful and a dishonest act, and Wisconsin anti-lobby law. This new law requires all lobbyists to register themselves, with the concern they represent, and give the amount expended, by items, in a report to the State authorities.

Frick's only report says that he represented the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati and expended \$1,569." Wednesday's report of the proceedings of the New York investigation included the following: "It is thought that then showed to McCurdy a voucher for the salary of \$5,000 to William A. Frick, formerly Insurance Commissioner of Wisconsin, and a letter from Charlton T. Lewis, an insurance lawyer of New York, who stated that Mr. Frick would accept a retainer to see that the interests of the Mutual Life should come to no harm in the case of the State. Mr. McCurdy approved the voucher, but could not remember the details."

The Question of Bosses.

The sincerity of Candidate Pattison in what he has characterized as a campaign against "bossism" in politics is being seriously questioned. While it is admitted by the Republican leaders that "bossism" has been practiced in Cincinnati, on the other hand it is admitted by the Democratic State leaders that a powerful machine based on substantial money has been created and fostered in Cleveland by Mayor Tom L. Johnson.

Thus far in the campaign Mr. Pattison had confined his denunciation of "machine politics" and "bossism" to an attack on George B. Cox of Cincinnati, but has carefully refrained from making a similar attack on "machine politics" in Cleveland. The fact that Mr. Pattison would accept a retainer to see that the interests of the Mutual Life should come to no harm in the case of the State, but could not remember the details."

Cox Not a Boss.

In connection with the issue of "Coxism" as applied to the gubernatorial campaign, Republican State history and the present campaign, there are a few years produce some interesting facts. In 1900 George B. Cox was elected a member of the Republican National Convention, and was nominated for Governor from this position by the Republican leaders of the State and Myron T. Herrick was appointed in his stead. From that time Cox has never been friendly with the Democrats.

In 1901 Lieut.-Gov. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, was a candidate for renomination for a second term at the hands of the Republican Party. In that year, however, George B. Cox demanded Caldwell's nomination. The State Convention turned a deaf ear to his pleadings and nominated Carl Schipper.

When the General Assembly organized in January, 1902, George B. Cox used every influence at his command for the election of Representative Price, of Cleveland, to the position of Speaker. An overwhelming majority W. S. McKinnon, of Ashtabula, who has always been regarded as a strong anti-Cox Republican, was elected Speaker.

In 1902, when the Republican State Convention was held in Cleveland, Cox demanded the renomination of Dairy and Food Commissioner Joseph Blackburn, by an overwhelming majority the State Convention nominated the anti-Cox candidate, Horace Ankenny, who is now Dairy and Food Commissioner.

In 1904, immediately after the death of Senator Hanna, George B. Cox summoned every power and influence at his command to force the renomination of United States Senator upon Gov. Herrick. He wanted Lieut.-Gov. Warren G. Harding in the Governor's chair. Gov. Herrick refused to be a candidate for Senator, and the State Convention nominated under Mr. Cox's nose a list signed by the majority of the members of the General Assembly, and which gave Dick their support in his candidacy for the Senatorship. Cox subsidized and Dick was elected Senator. Cox and Dick have never been more than on speaking terms since that event.

Prior to the Republican State Convention this year Cox labored for weeks to prevent Herrick from seeking renomination for a second term. Cox did not want Herrick renominated, yet Herrick won out before the